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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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Feature of Issue: HEMP AND FLAX

CROP PROSPECTS

WHEAT

Seasonal warm weather and generous rains in Argentina during the past two weeks have benefited the wheat crop. Conditions in Australia have improved as a result of recent rains.

More rainfall is reported to be needed in the northwestern portions of India although moisture is excessive elsewhere.

CORN

The outlook for the corn crop in the countries of the Lower Danube continues favorable although private reports indicate that it may not be as abundant as earlier expectations.

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

CEREAL CROP PRODUCTION 1924 AND 1925

Crop and Country	1924	1925	Decrease from 1924	Increase over 1924
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent	Per cent
Total, 29 countries ..	2,626,033	2,852,274		8.6
Total world production	3,091,000			
RYE				
Total, 20 countries ..	666,396	915,460		37.4
Total world production	728,000			
BARLEY				
Total, 25 countries...	920,668	1,036,815		13.0
Total world production	1,202,000			
OATS				
Total, 22 countries...	3,017,109	3,143,418		4.2
Total world production	3,702,000			
CORN				
Total, 8 countries....	2,721,945	3,217,234		18.2

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

POTATOES

Private reports indicate that the German potato crop will be at least equal to that of last year. The official estimate of production last year was 1,338,000,000 bushels. The acreage reported for this season is slightly larger than last year and the official condition estimate is above average. The condition of the Swedish potato crop is also above average. Prospects for the crop in Northern Ireland are good.

COTTON

In Upper Egypt trade reports state that picking results so far have been very satisfactory. In Lower Egypt an abrupt change in the weather has made doubtful the prospects of Sakel regaining its lost ground.

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

In India general rainfall has been reported in the United Provinces according to a trade report of September 15. In the Bengal districts the crop has been damaged by too much rain. The report states that in Bombay, on the other hand, the monsoon there is now less satisfactory and the break in the rains continues. The amount of rainfall in general is insufficient and more rain is badly needed. In the early districts crops are now rapidly maturing.

In China cotton reports from the Hankow consular district indicate a normal yield but of poor quality while in the Tientsin district a good yield is reported and better quality than last year. These districts last year produced about a quarter to a third of the reported crop of China. In the Shanghai consular district (including part of Kiangsu, the most important Chinese cotton producing province and all of Chekian) cotton is in better condition than at this time last year, with an increased acreage, according to Consul General Cunningham.

During the second ten days of August, mild temperatures in Brazil and an almost total lack of rain characterized weather conditions throughout the cotton growing areas, according to Consul Donovan quoting the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture. Picking is being completed in Sao Paulo, Minas Geraes, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso, and is beginning in Para and Bahia. The crop in general has been affected by the lack of rain and in some areas by the pink boll worm. In some districts returns will be only half those of last year.

In Salvador the acreage planted in cotton is expected to be less than that of last year although any figure as to area at this time is a rough estimate, according to Consul MacCafferty at San Salvador. Most of the planting was done between the middle of June and early August. The plants are making good progress, but on some of the plantations in the eastern part of the country the boll weevil and the army worm have appeared. The consul states that the experience of the cotton growers last year should be of service to them this year in coping with these pests.

COTTON: Acreage and production, 1924-25 and 1925-26

Country	: 1924-25	: 1925-26	: Decrease from : 1924-25	: Increase over : 1924-25
AREA	: <u>1,000 acres</u>	: <u>1,000 acres</u>	: <u>Per cent</u>	: <u>Per cent</u>
Regions previously report-	:	:	:	:
ing and unchanged a/.....	: 59,361	: 67,207	:	: 13.2
Estimated world total.....	: 79,500	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

COTTON: Acreage and Production 1924-25 and 1925-26, Cont'd.

Country	1924-25	1925-26	Decrease from 1924-25	Increase over 1924-25
PRODUCTION	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent	Per cent
Regions previously report- ing and unchanged b/....	14,312	14,901		3.9
Egypt.....	1,471	1,597		2.4
Total above regions.....	15,813	16,408		3.7
Estimated world total.	24,700			

a/ Includes United States, Russia, Laguna, Lower California, Gezira, (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), Bulgaria, Italy, Oran district of Algeria, India, Chosen, Egypt, and Syria. b/ Includes United States, Russia, Laguna and Lower California (Mexico) and Bulgaria.

SUGAR

Weather conditions in Hawaii have been exceptionally favorable for sugar cane, according to a cable from the Chamber of Commerce at Honolulu to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Rains have been well distributed and will have a favorable influence on the cane crops for the next two years. The cable states that a shipment of about 750,000 tons (kind of ten not stated) of the Hawaiian sugar crop has been made to the California refiners.

The reports previously published that the 1925-26 sugar crop of the Philippine Islands will be smaller than the crop just harvested, has been confirmed by a cable from The American Trade Commissioner at Manila to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

No revisions or new estimates on European sugar beet acreage or production have been received. Estimates previously published are summarized below.

SUGAR BEETS: Area and Production 1924 and 1925

Country	1924	1925	Decrease from 1924	Increase over 1924
AREA	Acres	Acres	Per cent	Per cent
Total, 20 countries....	6,156,076	5,901,893	4.1	
Total world a/	6,202,070			
PRODUCTION	Short tons	Short tons		
Total, 5 countries b/ ...	15,701,546	15,705,088		.02
Total world a/	59,516,242			

a/ Exclusive of acreage and production in a few minor producing countries for which no official estimates are available. b/ Includes United States, Poland, Sweden, Netherlands, and Hungary.

C R O P P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D .
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RICE (CHINA)

The Hunan rice crop of this year appears to be a little more than half that of a normal yield, according to a report as of August 12 from Vice Consul Vincent at Changsha. Hunan, the second largest rice producing and exporting province, has suffered severely from summer drought. To the north, in the Tung Ting lake territory, the first rice crop was harvested in July and did not suffer as much as the later crops. Production in that district is reported at 70 per cent of normal, as is production of first crops in the southwestern districts. Second crops there are said to be burning up and without heavy rains, will be a total loss. Western Hunan was hardest hit by the drought, much of the crop being entirely ruined. In Siam it is reported by Vice Consul Hansen that a good start has been made and the prospects for a good rice season appear to be favorable. No new estimates of area or production of rice in 1925 have been received since the latest statement for the seven countries reporting published in Foreign Crops and Markets for September 21, 1925, which showed an increase of 9.7 per cent in acreage and 10.9 per cent in production over 1924.

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L I N S E E D

The linseed acreage of Uruguay for 1925-26 is reported as 125,047 acres compared with 145,962 acres last year according to Commercial Attache L. B. Clark, Montevideo, Uruguay. Production, based on the average yield per hectare over the last ten year period the Attache states is estimated at 1,061,869 bushels compared with 1,541,641 bushels in 1924. Acreage and production for 1924-25 as reported by the International Institute of Agriculture are placed at 124,000 acres and 1,527,676 bushels. The Consul also states since local consumption is reported as practically nil most of this production should be available for export.

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F R U I T S A N D V E G E T A B L E S
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FOREIGN APPLE CROPS POOR: The outlook for American apples has improved slightly since the middle of August when the situation was last summarized. The American estimate has improved slightly while reports of poor crops in Europe are more definite. The estimate of the commercial apple crop of the United States has been increased slightly amounting to 30,394,000 barrels according to the September estimate compared with 29,230,000 as reported in the August 17 issue of this bulletin. The total crop is placed at 162,793,000 bushels compared with the previously published estimate of 161,148,000 bushels. In Canada, the other big apple exporter, on the other hand, the September estimate of the commercial crop, although above the August estimate, amounts to only 2,643,869 barrels compared with the July estimate of 3,088,504 barrels as published in that issue, and below the final estimate for last year which was placed at 2,749,544 barrels.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, - CONT'D.

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In England, the most important importer of the American and Canadian surplus, conditions are not good. Although frequent rains during August in England and Wales caused the apples to size better, the fruit was reported about the first of September to be variable and below average with the exception of Kent county, where the table variety, Worcester Permaine, was good, and Blenheim and Cox Orange very good. Scotland's apple crop is below normal. The crop in Switzerland, which exports to neighboring European countries, is practically a failure, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Haas at Vienna, the commercial table apple crop amounting to only 1,442 carloads, showing a reduction of 69 per cent from the 1924 crop and 71 per cent from the average of the crop for the years 1919 to 1924. Commissioner Haas has also previously reported that the Czechoslovakian apple production was not expected to exceed half of last year's crop which the official preliminary estimate placed at 10,960,000 bushels, and that the Austrian crop was 60 to 70 per cent below the 1924 crop. Last year's crop in that country was considerably above average, however. The present crop is said to be about 40 per cent below a ten year average.

Storms in Hungary during August caused some damage to the fruit crops of that country according to Consul Reineck but apples were expected to give a good average crop. The Swedish crop is said to be practically a failure and the Danish crop is small according to A. E. Fenselau, clerk to the American Commercial Attache at Copenhagen. France also reports a light crop. No report has come in for the German crop for some time. Early reports indicate a poor crop there also.

The poor pear crop in Europe makes the dearth of apples more keenly felt than would otherwise be the case. The pear crop is reported to be a failure or practically so in England, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Italian Tyrol, and light in France also.

YUGOSLAVIAN PRUNE EXPORTS SMALLER. With the prune season in Yugoslavia far enough advanced to indicate fairly definitely what the situation is to be, it now appears certain that prune exports from Yugoslavia will be less than 4,000 car loads or 44,000 short tons, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Haas at Vienna. It is possible that further reduction in estimates will occur if prices of dried prunes fall below prevailing levels. Prune prices, according to a cable dated September 29, then averaged about one dinar per kilogram (.8 cents per pound) or about 15 to 18 per cent lower than on September 3 for all grades of prunes. On this basis Bosnian quotations on sacks, as of the date mentioned, in cents per pound, with corresponding September 3 prices in parentheses, were as follows: sizes 70/75, 4.6 (5.4), 80/85's 4.0 (4.8), and 95/100's 3.6 (4.4). Prune brandy prices are now relatively higher than prices of dried prunes. This situation will reduce the amount of prunes dried and the stocks of dried prunes available for export, according to Mr. Haas, and supports previous estimates that prune exports would not exceed 44,000 short tons.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, CONT'D.

Estimates tending to reduce the Yugoslavian prune crop, because of recent unfavorable weather, have recently been received in the Department of Agriculture through the Department of Commerce from Trade Commissioner Hynes at Rome under date of September 13, but have not yet been confirmed. Mr. Hynes reported the demand for prunes as being light, with prices 10 per cent lower and a weak tendency still prevailing in mid-September.

Lower prune prices will undoubtedly result in the diversion of larger quantities of prunes for brandy and jam production. It does not now seem likely that any considerable share of the Yugoslavian crop will accumulate as stocks of dried prunes, as the carryover from last season of prunes, brandy and jam was the smallest in several years.

The plum crop of Switzerland for 1925 amounts to only 56 carloads according to a cabled report from Agricultural Commissioner Haas. He states that this is 92 per cent of the 1924 crop but only 14 per cent of the average for the years 1919-1924.

HEAVY BRITISH PURCHASES OF U.S. GRAPEFRUIT: - During the year ending June 30, 1925, 427,000 boxes of U.S. grapefruit were marketed abroad. This was an increase of 40 per cent over the preceding year and 69 per cent more than in 1923. While Canada still figures as the most prominent buyer of our grapefruit, the United Kingdom offers an ever expanding market for this product. That our exports to the United Kingdom in 1925 amounted to more than 122,000 boxes as compared with only 37,000 boxes in 1924 and less than 8,000 boxes in 1923, would indicate that the English public is gradually developing a taste for this fruit. See page 462.

ITALY EXPECTS SHORT WINTER LEMON CROP:- The 1925-26 crop of Italian winter lemons is expected to reach only about 15 per cent of a normal crop, according to L. G. Dawson, American Consul at Messina. The crop usually begins to move around November 1, but is expected to be two weeks late this season owing to delayed development resulting from a shortage of irrigation water. Current prices are about \$5.25 per unit of 1040 lemons on the trees, and are expected to go higher.

ORANGES SCARCE IN BRITISH MARKETS:- A decline in South African orange shipments has accelerated interest in Spanish and American fruit, according to trade notes from Edward A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The situation is expected to stimulate exports from both sources. Such early shipments from Malaga, however, which ordinarily do not begin before November, may not yet be properly matured. Early Isle of Pines grapefruit have been well received in London.

CUBAN GRAPEFRUIT SHIPMENTS, 1925:- It is estimated that 10,000 crates of grapefruit will be shipped from Cuba, exclusive of the Isle of Pines, during the period September 15 - November 1, 1925, according to C. B. Hurst, American Consul General at Habana. By November 1 the bulk of the Cuban crop, exclusive of the Isle of Pines, will have been marketed. The Cuban orange, which is not cultivated, is consumed locally.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, CONT'D.

GREECE PROHIBITS OLIVE OIL EXPORTS:- By a decree of September 25, Greece has again prohibited the exporting of olive oil, according to a cable received in the Department of Agriculture from Arthur Garrels, American Consul General at Athens. The decree covers all grades of olive oil.

SHORT CROP OF NEW BRUNSWICK POTATOES:- There will be few New Brunswick potatoes, both of seed and table types, available for export this season, according to F. C. Johnson, American Vice Consul at Fredericton, N. B. The crop is said to be 40 per cent under that of 1924. Competition from the United States and from Prince Edward Island has made selling in the Cuban market increasingly difficult for New Brunswick growers. Efforts are being made to have the British embargo against Canadian potatoes removed, and to improve the supervision of packing and shipping for export.

THE ONION OUTLOOK:- The United States commercial production of onions in the late states is slightly lower than the 1924 crop, being placed at 12,578,000 bushels as against 12,762,000 bushels last year. The forecast is based on the condition of the crop as reported on September 1. This brings the United States onion crop for all varieties below last year's production. According to the latest forecast, the commercial production of Bermuda and Creole onions in the United States was placed at 2,750,000 bushels as compared with 2,820,200 in 1924, and the production in the intermediate states was placed at 1,619,000 bushels as against 2,131,000 bushels last year, making a total decrease of 765,500 bushels from the 1924 crop. Conditions appear to be good, however, in Spain which normally supplies a good share of our import requirement.

A slightly larger acreage is devoted to the Spanish "grano" or fall onion crop this year according to a report by Consul J. S. Calvert at Barcelona, Spain, quoting the Consul at Valencia. The crop was previously reported to be doing well so with the increase in acreage the harvest should be good. From the island of Lanzarote of the Canary Islands reports are not so favorable. The total crop of that island is expected to reach about 190,000 bushels which is about half of the normal crop. In Hungary the onions are well developed and a good yield is expected according to Consul Walter S. Reineck at Budapest.

The onion crop in British Columbia will be about one third larger than last year according to Consul Harold S. Tewell at Vancouver. The total acreage devoted to onions in British Columbia is estimated to be 1,322 acres as compared with 915 acres in 1924, or an increase of 44 per cent. It is reported that various pests have injured and checked the growth in several localities which accounts for the lower rate of increase in production. British Columbia represented about 26 per cent of the total acreage devoted to onions in Canada in 1924.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

Livestock and Meat

HIGH RECEIPTS AND PRICES IN GERMAN HOG MARKET: At \$19.77 per 100 pounds, hogs in Berlin for the week of September 30 recovered to the high point reached two weeks earlier, according to a cable from W. A. Schoenfeld, Berlin representative of the Department of Agriculture. Receipts reacted to the high figures reached in May. Lard at Hamburg attained a new high level at \$20.48. See page 463.

DANISH BACON UP IN LONDON: Danish bacon in London at \$31.14 per 100 pounds reached a new high level during the week of September 30, according to cabled advices from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner there. American and Canadian supplies were not officially quoted. Receipts of hogs were also somewhat heavier than for the preceding week. See page 463.

DECREASED IRISH PIG CURINGS: The total number of pigs cured in Ireland or exported alive reached 635,000 for the 36 weeks ending September 10, 1925, a decrease of 26 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1924. The number exported alive was only 25,000 compared with 121,000 for the same period of the preceding year. Of the total number, therefore, a much larger proportion was cured in Ireland than during the preceding season. See page 461.

BRITISH EMBARGO ON WESTERN CATTLE: Effective September 26, 1925, an embargo prevents entry into the United Kingdom of cattle, hay and straw from eight western states, according to cabled advices from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The embargo is attributed to the alleged presence of foot and mouth disease in California, Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and New Mexico.

AUSTRALIA LAMBING: The opening of the 1925-26 lamb season in Australia was expected to be somewhat delayed on account of the weather according to the Pastoral Review of August 15. The month of September, however, was expected to be one of considerable activity. The coming season's output is variously estimated by the trade from 1,500,000 to 2,500,000 carcasses, with plenty of lambs in the country to allow for a busy season, according to the Review. Last season's exports amounted to 1,197,000 carcasses. The number of autumn and winter lambs in 1925 (March - August) in New South Wales is officially reported at 8,222,000 while for spring and summer 3,696,000 are forecasted. A firmer tone in the wool market may encourage grazers to hold lambs off the meat market to the detriment of the export trade. On the other hand anything approaching a dry spell would force lambs on to the market and make extra heavy shipments possible. Under those circumstances the estimate of 2,500,000 carcasses would probably be within the mark.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L , C O N T ' D .

HEAVY AUSTRALIAN BEEF SHIPMENTS: Beef shipments to ports other than to the United Kingdom during the season July - June 1924-25 amounted to 827,000 carcasses compared with only 289,000 the preceding season. Shipments of beef to these ports have increased each year since 1921-22. Detailed figures of frozen meat exports from Australia to the United Kingdom and other ports for the seasons 1920-21 to 1924-25 will be found on page 461.

NEW ARGENTINE FREEZING PLANT: It is proposed to install a freezing plant in the city of Santa Fe on the Parana River, easily accessible to ocean going vessels, reports Consul Harnden at Rosario. The breaking up of the huge holdings and the consequent smaller farms has resulted in a further removal of cattle lands from the former "frigorificos" centers located in the Province of Buenos Aires. With this removal has come a longer railway haul with its resulting bad effect on stock, increased expense and a disposition on the part of railway companies to accept only carload lots of such cattle. With a frigorifico located at Santa Fe, cattle could be delivered on foot as they were ready for the market.

Wool

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ADELAIDE WOOL SALES: Beginning October 2, 1925, a series of four wool sales at Adelaide, Australia, is announced, at which 105,000 bales of wool will be offered. Following are sales dates and the amounts to be offered at each sale:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Bales to be offered</u>
October 2	30,000
October 30	25,000
November 27	25,000
December 18	25,000

All of the offerings are composed of new clip wool.

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RISING BUTTER PRICES IN LONDON AND COPENHAGEN ARE BELOW NEW YORK

The general increase in butter prices continues in London and Copenhagen as well as in New York, although in the week ended October 2, best butter in our own markets has shown a greater advance than any other except Colonial and Canadian in London. Dutch butter in London and Danish in Copenhagen did not advance in proportion to other prices. Best New Zealand butter was quoted this week at 42.9 cents on the London market which was above Danish by a half cent. See page 462 for comparative prices in London as cabled by the American Agricultural Commissioner.

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WORLD HEMP SITUATION

Information received in the Department of Agriculture, up to the end of September, indicates a world hemp fiber crop considerably in excess of production in 1924. Official estimates of the acreage in five foreign countries, combined with the area in the United States, give a total hemp acreage for the six countries amounting to 410,000 acres compared with 277,000 acres in the same countries in 1924. These countries last year represented about half the world's hemp area excluding Russia, but only about one-eighth of the world acreage with Russia included. All countries reporting to date, except Czechoslovakia, show increased acreages. The Russian crop is treated separately below. Detailed figures on area and production estimates received up to September 30, are given on page 447.

The crop in Italy, the world's largest hemp fiber producer aside from Russia, and from which most of our hemp imports come, will be larger than that of 1924, which amounted to 163 million pounds, according to cable reports from Consuls Remillard at Rome, and Brown at Genoa. Official estimates now place the Italian acreage at 57 per cent greater than that of 1924 compared with a 43 per cent increase estimated earlier in the season. Production in the provinces of Naples and Caserta in southern Italy is placed at 70 million pounds from 85,000 acres. This confirms an earlier estimate from the Consul at Naples placing the total southern crop at one-third larger than the 60 million pounds produced last year. The area still unreported in southern Italy has been estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 acres. No figures on production are yet available for northern Italy, but production will undoubtedly be larger than in 1924 in spite of the early season storm damage. The large increase of acreage over 1924 now officially reported more than offsets the damage to the crop.

Poland, which usually ranks next after Italy in hemp fiber production has not yet reported hemp acreage. The condition of the growing crop at the end of July was generally satisfactory. The state of the crop in Yugoslavia was very good in the middle of July, the latest date for which a statement is available. With an increase of about a third in acreage for that country the harvest may be expected to be well above last year. Condition reports also available for Czechoslovakia, Lithuania and Japan through the middle or end of July report growing conditions as generally favorable to the crop.

WORLD HEMP SITUATION, CONT'D.

The only countries to report production, aside from the United States and Russia, are Bulgaria and French Morocco, both of minor importance in hemp fiber production. French Morocco reports an increase of about 100 per cent in production for 1925 as compared with 1924, but Bulgaria reports a decrease of about 16 per cent, as shown in the table below.

Russia, according to available figures, last year accounted for about three-fourths of the world's hemp area. Estimates for this year put out by Russian official sources indicate a crop much larger than that of 1924. The Agricultural Commissariat reported to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome that the acreage for the Soviet Union excluding the Ukraine, White Russia, Transcaucasia and Turkestan, was 13 per cent greater than in 1924. A statement to the International Institute of Agriculture indicated that growing conditions in Russia at the end of July were slightly above average in the regions where the crop is grown principally for fiber and this is more than borne out by an estimate of a production of 436,000 short tons equivalent to 972,000,000 pounds compared with 306,000 short tons or 612,000,000 pounds for 1924, received by the Russian Information Bureau in Washington.

The importance of Russia's hemp crop to the outside world at the present time is difficult to estimate with the present dearth of reliable trade statistics for that country. The Commercial Yearbook of the Soviet Union for 1925 quotes an estimate that 16,000 tons (kind of ton not stated) should be available for export from the 1924 crop. This would be equivalent to 32,000,000 to 35,000,000 pounds. The "Russian Review" of September 15 states that during the first three quarters of the fiscal year 1924-25 3,798,000 gold rubles' worth of hemp were exported as compared with only 1,148,000 gold rubles' worth in the same period of 1923-24. Prices of hemp were higher for the 1924 crop than for 1923 but not enough higher to account for a big difference in total value. This statement seems to indicate, therefore, that exports from Russia for the 1924 crop exceeded those for that of 1923. The United States has imported no hemp from Russia for the past five calendar years. In 1913, however, about a sixth of our imports were from Russia.

European stocks of hemp fiber were reported generally exhausted in August and the Italian crop was arriving on the market slowly. Prices were firm at that time, but have since fallen sharply. Hemp from the Province of Ferrara, according to a cable from Consul Brown at Genoa, dated September 24, was being quoted at prices ranging from 650 to 700 lira per quintal (\$12.00 to \$13.00 per hundred pounds). Prime Bologna natural was quoted in Bologna at lira 1100 to 1150 per quintal (\$18.56 to \$19.41 per hundred pounds) a month earlier for October-December delivery. Naples prices, according to Consul Brown, for the past two months were as in the table given below. The quality, color and texture of the hemp crop in Southern Italy is good, but the quality in Ferrara is poor as a result of bad weather, according to the Consul.

WORLD HEMP SITUATION, CONT'D.

HEMP PRICES: Naples, 1925

Grade	Quotations in		Quotations in	
	lire per quintal		dollars per hundred pounds	
	Aug. 24	Sept. 24	Aug. 24	Sept. 24
Spago special.....	1230	970	20.76	17.95
Spago plain.....	1180	920	19.91	17.03
Extrissimo.....	1150	900	19.41	16.66
Extra.....	1130	800	19.07	14.81

Conversions at exchange of the day - Federal Reserve Board

HEMP: Acreage, 1924 and 1925

Country	1924	1925 a/
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Yugoslavia.....	61,900	87,000
Bulgaria.....	8,800	10,600
Italy.....	173,500	271,800
Czechoslovakia.....	28,900	28,800
French Morocco.....	2,000	4,900
Total above countries.....	275,100	403,100
United States.....	b/ 2,150	7,000
Total above	277,250	410,100
Total all countries reporting		
1924.....	2,353,000	

a/ Provisional. b/ Excludes 20 acres in Kentucky.

HEMP: Fiber Production, 1924 and 1925

Country	1924	1925 a/
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
United States	1,760,000	5,200,000
Bulgaria.....	4,750,000	3,990,000
French Morocco.....	1,760,000	3,530,000
Total above countries.....	8,270,000	12,720,000
Total all countries reporting		
in 1924.....	1,030,800,000	

Compiled from International Institute of Agriculture except United States which is taken from "Wisconsin Hemp Order".

a/ Preliminary estimates.

HENEQUEN PROSPECTS IN MEXICO

The henequen fiber production of Mexico is expected to reach at least 800,000 bales, which is about 200,000 bales more than the amount produced in 1924, according to Vice Consul Vogenitz at Progreso. Whether this amount can be marketed or not, the vice consul says, largely depends upon the labor situation, which was considerably disturbed at the time of the report. The vice consul also mentions a shortage of cars for shipping out the fiber. Shipments for the first eight months of the year were greater than for any similar period since 1921, amounting to 471,660 bales. Shipments for the same period in 1924 amounted to 343,118 bales compared with a total for the year of 614,713 bales. The bale varies in weight all the way from 300 to 500 pounds but averages about 375 pounds. Statistics on shipments and stocks for 1924 and 1925 are given below and on page 449.

HENEQUEN: Shipments from Progreso 1924 and 8 months 1925 in bales

(The weight of the bale varies from 300 to 500 pounds and averages about 375 pounds)

Month	1924			1925		
	To	To	Total	To	To	Total
	United	other		United	other	
	States	countries		States	countries	
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
January	832	---	832	40,715	15,943	56,658
February	0	0	0	53,363	13,793	67,156
March	32,778	---	32,778	49,736	935	50,671
April	27,632	19,621	47,253	49,991	10,676	60,667
May	32,115	1,487	33,602	63,075	5,723	68,798
June	58,294	10,353	68,647	43,131	---	43,131
July	88,751	600	89,351	40,754	20,865	61,619
August	51,814	18,841	70,655	58,060	4,900	62,960
Totals January thru August	292,216	50,902	343,118	398,325	72,835	471,660
September	40,071	24,211	64,282			
October	16,618	29,595	46,213			
November	52,194	17,525	69,719			
December	76,438	14,943	91,381			
Total for year	477,537	137,176	614,713			

1924 General statement of the movement of Sisal Fibre at the Port of Progreso, Yucatan, Mexico. 1924 by Comision Exportadora de Yucatan.

1925 Monthly cables on hemp shipments from Progreso Consul H. C. Vogenitz. Progreso Yucatan.

HENEQUEN: Stocks on Progreso on the 1st of the month

Month	:	1924	:	1925	:	Month	:	1924	:	1925
	:	<u>Bales</u>	:	<u>Bales</u>	:		:	<u>Bales</u>	:	<u>Bales</u>
January.....	:	a/	:	a/	:	July.....	:	a/	:	29,439
February.....	:	a/	:	29,592	:	August.....	:	36,634	:	40,777
March.....	:	a/	:	24,469	:	September.....	:	29,079	:	50,945
April.....	:	a/	:	38,426	:	October.....	:	18,257	:	
May.....	:	a/	:	32,357	:	November.....	:	36,600	:	
June.....	:	a/	:	16,336	:	December.....	:	33,832	:	

August-October 1924 General Monthly Statements on shipments of Sisal Fibre from Progreso Yucatan Mexico by Comision Exportadora de Yucatan.

Nov. 1924-Sept. 1925 Monthly cables on hemp shipments from Progreso, Consul H. C. Vogenitz.

a/ Not available.

THE INDIAN JUTE CROP

The Indian jute crop for 1925, according to the official estimate, was 7,851,328 bales of 400 pounds compared with 8,044,892 bales last year. This report applies to the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, and Cooch Bihar. According to estimates by the trade an additional 150,000 bales were produced in outlying districts and Madras compared with only 100,000 bales in those regions last year. The decrease was due chiefly to damage caused by continuous rains.

CONTINUED INCREASE IN WORLD FLAX FIBER PRODUCTION

Although there are few definite estimates of acreage and production of flax fiber, the estimates available together with information concerning the condition of the crop indicate that the upward trend of fiber production which has been in evidence since 1921 will be continued in 1925.

Production estimates are available for four countries other than Russia, including an estimate for Lithuania which has been ranking third or fourth in importance in late years among the world's flax fiber producers. The total production for these four countries for 1925 is 21 per cent greater than for the same countries in 1924. Acreage figures are available for ten countries excluding Russia, which use part or all of their crop for fiber. Lithuania is the only country of importance. The total acreage for these countries for 1925 is 12 per cent greater than the same countries for 1924.

CONTINUED INCREASE IN WORLD FLAX FIBER PRODUCTION, CONT'D.

For Poland, Belgium, Latvia and Esthonia, all more or less important flax fiber producers, no estimates of production or acreage are available. Conditions of the growing crop were average or better around the first of August for all these countries except Belgium for which no report is available. The fact that in the Netherlands the production was less this year than last, with an increased acreage, does not point to a hopeful outlook in Belgium. A more recent trade report states that in Larvia unfavorable weather conditions have not improved the prospect. In August Great Britain and Northern Ireland expected an average yield of good quality. In the Irish Free State a good yield of fiber was anticipated, and the Czechoslovakian crop was average in condition. A report received by the Russian Information Bureau at Washington states that the flax fiber production for the Soviet Union for 1925 is estimated at 576,000,000 pounds compared with 432,000,000 for the same region in 1924. The flax area of Russia, excluding Ukraine, White Russia, Transcaucasia and Turkestan as reported to the International Institute by the Russian Agricultural Commissariat, is 17 per cent greater than for the same regions last year. The total area in Russia for 1924 as reported by the Institute is 2,584,800 acres.

FLAX: Acreage in European countries producing flax for fiber 1924 and 1925 a/

Country	1924	1925
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
England and Wales.....	5,700	3,700
Northern Ireland.....	42,800	37,800
Netherlands.....	31,300	35,200
France.....	48,500	49,000
Italy.....	51,400	49,400
Czechoslovakia.....	54,100	61,000
Yugoslavia.....	32,300	33,000
Bulgaria.....	600	700
Lithuania.....	152,000	200,200
Finland.....	13,100	13,600
Total 10 countries ...	431,800	483,600

a/ Acreage figures include flax grown for seed in the countries listed.

FLAX: Production of fiber in European countries 1924 and 1925 a/

Country	1924	1925
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Netherlands.....	20,490,000	19,180,000
Italy.....	4,540,000	5,291,000
Bulgaria.....	200,000	230,000
Lithuania.....	71,870,000	92,930,000
Total 4 countries.....	97,100,000	117,631,000

a/ Acreage figures include flax grown for seed in the countries listed.

SMALLER PHILIPPINE ABACA CROP

Official and commercial published statistics seem to indicate that the production of abaca (manila hemp) in the Philippines for 1925 will be smaller than that of last year. The production in 1924 amounted to 435,820,000 pounds a/ as compared with 416,425,000 pounds in 1923 and 266,858,000 pounds in 1922.

For the seven months January to July of this year the Philippine Government stamped and inspected 678,212 bales b/ of abaca as compared with 872,740 bales graded during the same period last year.

The "Philippine American Chamber of Commerce Journal" for July published statistics on the current abaca situation in the Islands:

Item	1924	1925
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
Stocks on January 1.....	117,426	131,228
Receipts to July 6.....	838,633	617,387
Stocks on July 6.....	149,864	163,122
Shipments	Jan. 1 - July 7	Jan. 1 - July 6
To United Kingdom.....	202,137	185,195
To Continental Europe.....	98,496	63,908
To United States.....	357,151	231,269
To Japan.....	116,225	66,148
Elsewhere and local.....	32,196	38,973
Total.....	806,205	585,493

a/ Revised figures of the International Institute of Agriculture. Former estimate was published in March 23 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets.

b/ A bale weighs about 270 pounds.

FRANCE EXPECTS GOOD WALNUT CROP

Estimates of the probable French crop of "Marbots", "Cornes" and "Charentes" combined, indicate a yield of approximately 16,775 short tons, compared with a crop of 11,000 short tons produced last year, according to Consul L. Memminger at Bordeaux. "Marbots" are expected to total 4,400 tons, compared with a crop of 3,300 tons last year. Before the war the average crop of these nuts was about 5,500 tons. There are said to be considerable stocks of last year's crop of "Marbots" still remaining in dealers' hands. The crop of "Cornes" is expected to be about 4,075 short tons, the maximum figure obtained for this variety of walnuts in recent years. Last year's crop was only slightly more than half this size. The crop of "Charentes" is expected to reach 8,250 short tons, compared with a crop of 5,500 tons in 1924. The crop this year is as large as in maximum years.

Sales of the 1925 crop to German purchasers for shipment chiefly around the middle of November, according to Bordeaux trade reports circulating in the first part of September, at that time amounted to 30,000 to 40,000 bags of 50 kilos, equivalent to 1,650 to 2,200 short tons. Pre-war sales to Germany from the Bordeaux region are stated to have amounted to about 4,000 short tons annually.

Prices of nuts at the time of the Consul's report were still in a formative state, with prospects that quotations on cracking varieties would go down if a large crop was realized. Early September quotations on new crop Extra Halves for late November shipment, were somewhat lower than in the middle of August, according to Consul Memminger, with some offers at 1250 francs per hundred kilos (\$26.59 per 100 lbs.) at that date, compared with 1400 francs (\$29.78) in the middle of August. Stocks of shelled nuts from the 1924 crop remaining on hand in cold storage or in process of preparation were reported to be considerable.

FEWER SWEDISH CRANBERRIES

Swedish cranberries, which sold in Germany in 1924 to the extent of over 6,000,000 pounds, are expected to be scarce this season, according to C. H. Heisler, American Consul at Malmo. No attempt will be made to market any of this year's crop in America. In the absence of definite production information, it is assumed that Germany will be the only foreign market for whatever quantities there are available for export. This season northern Sweden is expected to furnish the best Swedish crop as to quantity and quality. Owing to the heavy purchases of last year, German canners are reported as indifferent to available foreign supplies this year. Finland has a large crop and is expected to offer the most severe competition to the Swedish product in Germany.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies, demand and price

Country and Item	Unit	: July : : 1909-13: : Average:	: Aug. : : 1909-13: : Average:	: Aug. : : 1924 :	: July : : 1925 :	: Aug. : : 1925 :
<u>United Kingdom:</u>						
<u>Production -</u>						
Fat pigs at repre-						
sentative English						
markets	Thousands			36:	40:	42
Pigs bought for cur-						
ing in Ireland ...	"	a/ 94:	a/ 101:	91:	63:	81
Supplies of Brit. &						
Irish pork at London	Thousand					
Central Markets...	pounds			2,146:	1,732:	1,711
<u>Trade -</u>						
<u>Imports -</u>						
Ham and bacon....	"	53,533:	55,227:	93,531:	88,675:	77,067
Lard	"	17,761:	14,168:	26,251:	24,660:	14,392
<u>Exports -</u>						
Bacon, hams &						
shoulders from						
U.S. to U.K. ...	"	26,523:	26,207:	35,496:	26,541:	22,260
Lard from U.S. to						
U. K.	"	13,275:	11,288:	15,285:	17,473:	11,756
<u>Stocks -</u>						
Hams, bacon & shoul-	Thousand					
ders, Liverpool, end	boxes					
of month				20:	14:	8
Lard, refined, Liver-	Thousand					
pool, end of month	pounds			9,858:	15,080:	14,853
<u>Prices at Liverpool -</u>						
Wiltshire sides(Amer)	100 lbs.			19.99:	b/	b/
Wiltshire sides(Can.)	"	15.43:	15.67:	21.05:	23.49:	24.50
Wiltshire sides(Dan.)	"	16.56:	16.60:	24.59:	25.33:	27.03
Lard, Prime Steam						
Western	"	11.86:	12.10:	15.19:	19.22:	19.90
<u>Denmark:</u>						
<u>Production -</u>						
Pigs killed in export						
slaughter houses..	Thousands	a/ 203:	a/ 198:	312:		
<u>Trade -</u>						
Exports of bacon...	Thousand		c/			
	pounds	c/ 22,286:	c/ 24,394:	34,167:	37,149:	

a/ 1911 - 1914 average.

b/ Not officially quoted.

c/ 1913.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies, demand and price,
Cont'd.

Country and Item	Unit	July 1909-13 Average	Aug. 1909-13 Average	Aug. 1924	July 1925	Aug. 1925
<u>Germany:</u>						
<u>Production</u> -						
Receipt of hogs at 14 cities	Thousands	285	301	201	189	222
Slaughter of hogs at 36 centers	"	336	340	222	239	252
<u>Trade</u> -						
<u>Imports</u> -	Thousand					
Bacon	pounds	202	203	3,330	2,107	2,327
Lard	"	14,678	14,080	23,894	20,115	19,590
<u>Exports</u> -						
Bacon to Germany, Belgium & Netherlands from U. S. a/	"	923	1,273	5,163	2,455	1,941
Lard to Germany, Belgium & Netherlands from U. S.	"	12,840	15,903	41,164	15,659	17,111
<u>Prices</u> -	Dollars per:					
Lard, Hamburg	100 lbs.			16.45	19.87	20.15
Margarine, Berlin	"			12.87	13.78	13.94
Hogs, live weight, Berlin	"	11.71	12.31	15.79	17.24	18.49
Potatoes, feeding, Berlin	"	.35	.33 b/	.38	.66	.40
Barley, feeding, Leipzig	"	1.71	1.72	1.90	2.12	2.10
<u>United States:</u>						
<u>Production</u> -						
Inspected slaughter....	Thousands	2,311	1,964	3,070	2,819	2,453
<u>Trade</u> -						
Exports of bacon, hams and shoulders	Thousand pounds	31,724	33,018	52,363	35,474	31,770
Exports of lard	"	33,569	35,431	75,937	49,414	45,740
<u>Stocks</u> -						
Lard in cold storage end of month		c/ 154,632	c/ 128,844		d/ 145,924	d/ 114,660
<u>Prices</u> -	Dollars per:					
Hogs, Chicago	100 lbs.	8.00	8.00	9.38	13.46	12.66
Lard, prime steam, Chicago:	"	10.75	10.89	15.94	18.42	18.94

a/ Includes Cumberland sides.

b/ First three weeks only.

c/ 1919-1923 average.

d/ Preliminary.

WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States by countries,
July-August 1924 and 1925

Country to which exported	Wheat including flour :		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July-August :		August		August	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Barrels	Barrels
United Kingdom	4,804,488:	3,164,042:	3,264,387:	1,753,021:	132,242:	81,603
Irish Free State....	a/ :	45,120:	a/ :	14,781:	a/ :	3,172
Netherlands	2,760,042:	2,690,056:	1,796,564:	1,068,183:	98,772:	104,590
Germany	1,507,149:	1,492,868:	827,714:	782,608:	64,684:	51,826
Belgium	1,191,815:	2,080,887:	946,941:	1,609,614:	3,248:	1,735
Italy	868,876:	416,065:	861,184:	52,550:	449:	1,829
Greece	665,059:	1,488,918:	0:	426,952:	70,034:	36,173
France	408,383:	306,564:	366,889:	70,402:	300:	2
Sweden	239,469:	74,237:	213,991:	12,101:	4,510:	7,157
Finland	175,937:	347,370:	0:	1,207:	25,163:	36,246
Denmark	116,827:	113,454:	40,000:	0:	7,114:	13,299
Norway	40,878:	89,415:	0:	0:	1,542:	6,722
Malta, Gozo, Cyprus Is:	25,775:	96,893:	9,975:	41,557:	3,511:	4,064
Poland and Danzig ..	18,481:	25,704:	0:	0:	9:	2,340
Turkey in Europe ...	4,784:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
Gibraltar	3,532:	0:	0:	0:	281:	0
Other Europe	7,534:	99,996:	0:	26,237:	229:	6,055
Total Europe	12,889,099:	12,531,529:	8,327,645:	5,839,303:	412,098:	356,813
Canada	9,873,385:	3,660,315:	7,735,747:	1,869,963:	3,356:	2,643
Panama	892,172:	104,579:	549,971:	0:	7,666:	11,913
Cuba	801,384:	849,017:	4,883:	3,100:	92,094:	84,914
Mexico	261,474:	335,656:	36,209:	108,333:	21,596:	16,965
Brazil	445,165:	436,559:	0:	0:	50,859:	59,030
China	335,336:	50,338:	0:	0:	6,452:	10,507
Hongkong	627,246:	340,871:	0:	0:	77,337:	52,499
Kwangtung	31,500:	54,000:	0:	0:	7,000:	12,000
Japan	431,029:	66,338:	170,000:	0:	10,562:	6,038
Chosen	333:	22:	0:	0:	74:	5
Philippine Islands..	580,140:	336,320:	0:	0:	77,954:	57,238
Other countries	1,537,738:	1,732,855:	10,441:	59,928:	181,980:	203,038
Total exports	28,706,001:	20,498,439:	16,834,896:	7,900,627:	949,068:	873,623
Total imports	1,305,849:	1,424,298:	46,141:	699,466:	2,881:	510
Total re-exports..	4,508:	31,316:	0:	14,571:	40:	3,658
Net exports.....	27,404,660:	19,105,457:	16,788,755:	7,215,732:	946,227:	876,771

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Included in United Kingdom prior to January 1, 1925.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign Trade of the United States, July-August 1924 and 1925

Item and country	July-August		August	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
BUTTER:	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Exports-				
Total Europe	200	200	200	0
Panama	160,827	200,245	136,127	130,125
Mexico	146,844	125,925	67,975	70,641
Cuba	86,977	137,318	45,976	48,834
Haiti	63,973	77,977	34,897	43,633
Other West Indies a/	166,972	99,343	89,353	58,711
Peru	110,914	39,058	44,270	2,048
Other South America	56,894	70,564	20,642	23,773
Philippine Islands	44,851	20,875	3,541	11,325
Other countries	75,982	74,328	41,415	33,325
Total exports	914,434	845,893	484,396	422,415
Imports-				
Denmark	444,187	46,282	14,713	14,402
Netherlands	63,293	100	0	100
United Kingdom	560	0	0	0
Other Europe	8,187	2,721	4,581	344
Total Europe	516,227	49,103	19,294	14,846
Canada	471,715	553,383	60,755	334,802
New Zealand	284,816	232,008	175,326	85,176
Argentina	10,800	2,799	0	0
Other countries	51,282	5,063	1,856	3,729
Total imports	1,334,840	842,355	257,241	438,553
CASEIN:				
Imports-				
Argentina	2,978,642	1,973,525	1,246,085	852,722
France	154,131	143,029	97,169	98,937
Germany	452	48,965	441	17,665
United Kingdom	0	660	0	0
Other countries	4,833	56,333	0	53,948
Total imports	3,138,058	2,222,512	1,343,695	1,023,272
CHEESE:				
Exports-				
Total Europe	0	12,743	0	2,550
Mexico	144,830	188,766	80,411	101,484
Cuba	98,714	130,094	52,266	30,407
Canada	67,451	42,658	7,461	9,416
Panama	54,922	78,126	42,027	50,267
Other Central America	47,589	47,047	25,224	22,114
Jamaica	24,593	23,691	13,337	11,877
Other countries	99,611	146,862	51,368	90,526
Total exports	537,710	659,987	272,144	318,641

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Including Bermuda.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-
August 1924 and 1925

Item and country	July-August		August	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
CHEESE AND CHEESE SUBSTITUTES:	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Imports-				
Italy	3,702,450	4,144,275	1,640,894	1,851,542
Switzerland	2,591,504	2,730,750	1,200,157	1,351,710
Netherlands	615,492	550,045	306,031	289,974
France	379,330	755,582	199,235	397,509
Greece	255,977	19,058	73,114	1,551
Finland	100,909	22,282	47,381	0
Denmark	79,841	42,743	50,481	31,378
Norway	50,123	32,441	15,064	9,711
United Kingdom	52,667	29,212	48,811	27,552
Other Europe	53,031	39,193	15,083	63,367
Total Europe	7,881,304	3,465,581	3,596,251	4,029,294
Canada	274,325	11,881	191,893	5,374
Argentina	149,657	15,525	12,443	4,566
Mexico	7,335	3,784	5,939	1,553
Other countries	9,069	6,723	3,924	4,108
Total imports	8,322,126	3,503,494	3,810,450	4,044,895
OLEOMARGARINE, animal and				
vegetable:				
Exports-				
British West Indies a/	46,998	21,440	25,720	12,150
Panama	42,430	42,710	23,310	27,590
Virgin Islands of U. S.	14,450	7,770	8,850	4,770
Other countries	53,380	17,660	16,061	7,870
Total animal	156,218	89,580	74,441	52,390
Japan	3,094	0	3,034	0
British West Indies a/	2,130	6,340	1,000	2,730
Virgin Islands of U. S.	0	1,025	0	0
Other countries	4,910	5,540	4,910	4,850
Total vegetable	10,164	12,905	8,914	7,580
MILK, condensed, evaporated				
and powdered: b/				
Imports-				
Netherlands	44,102	0	0	0
Denmark	5,826	2,095	2,188	0
United Kingdom	1,855	511	490	420
Other Europe	0	2,455	0	2,242
Total Europe	51,733	5,061	2,678	2,662
Canada	1,882,150	2,005,352	868,907	1,080,593
New Zealand	3,548	540	2,240	540
Other countries	2,851	28,620	891	20
Total imports	1,945,332	2,040,073	874,716	1,083,815

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Including Bermuda.

b/ Includes cream powder, malted milk, etc.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-August 1924 and 1925

Item and country	July-August		August	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
MILK AND CREAM, evaporated:	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Exports-				
Germany	8,388,282:	7,378,034:	5,422,182:	2,874,010
United Kingdom	3,758,667:	7,580,059:	1,471,417:	3,450,693
France	876,000:	142,980:	379,200:	24,000
Netherlands	514,200:	510,000:	503,400:	336,000
Belgium	476,400:	36,000:	290,400:	36,000
Other Europe	190,558:	64,134:	124,398:	40,098
Total Europe	14,204,107:	15,741,207:	8,190,997:	6,760,801
Philippine Islands	1,482,262:	1,994,796:	679,200:	1,400,160
Panama	585,120:	572,545:	456,750:	389,922
Cuba	540,323:	329,103:	230,473:	186,393
Peru	438,782:	553,189:	51,025:	20,722
Mexico	388,830:	429,157:	132,513:	110,487
Other countries	1,644,624:	2,156,261:	761,357:	1,098,907
Total exports	19,284,568:	21,776,258:	10,502,315:	9,967,392
MILK AND CREAM, condensed:				
Exports-				
United Kingdom	28,800:	0:	28,800:	0
Germany	283:	15,673:	0:	441
Other Europe	154,486:	92,648:	154,211:	91,987
Total Europe	183,574:	108,321:	183,011:	92,428
Cuba	5,358,839:	3,013,322:	2,667,742:	1,135,386
Japan	1,294,208:	893,508:	362,782:	410,928
Philippine Islands	878,994:	1,158,192:	766,560:	735,000
Hongkong	439,644:	137,592:	220,500:	8,400
China	420,549:	243,600:	252,549:	243,600
British South Africa	76,981:	531,985:	256:	0
Other countries	1,558,513:	958,742:	938,908:	527,490
Total exports	10,211,502:	7,115,262:	5,392,308:	3,153,282
MILK AND CREAM, powdered:				
Exports-				
Germany	234,407:	53,497:	234,157:	16,403
France	89,581:	24,895:	47,424:	24,695
United Kingdom	57,220:	4,946:	7,000:	2,800
Italy	15,452:	15,066:	7,112:	7,858
Netherlands	0:	177,855:	0:	53,492
Other Europe	2,539:	11,002:	1,902:	4,076
Total Europe	399,199:	287,261:	297,595:	109,324
Japan	85,519:	70,742:	57,819:	45,600
Mexico	23,149:	24,732:	14,923:	9,741
Cuba	21,722:	34,432:	12,650:	15,256
Canada	8,335:	38,921:	5,588:	3,417
Other countries	84,683:	186,693:	56,224:	107,263
Total exports	622,607:	642,781:	444,799:	290,601

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-August 1924 and 1925

Item and country	July-August		August	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
EGGS, in the shell:	Dozen	Dozen	Dozen	Dozen
Exports-				
United Kingdom	27,120	0	120	0
Other Europe	0	840	0	840
Total Europe	27,120	840	120	840
Cuba	2,235,584	2,239,500	1,187,640	1,057,050
Mexico	1,117,857	692,505	631,418	367,142
Panama	151,071	254,130	109,620	162,510
Honduras	34,030	33,630	17,230	13,440
Canada	8,446	2,330	1,649	1,010
Other countries	34,726	94,902	10,302	20,187
Total exports	3,628,844	3,517,957	1,957,979	1,622,179
Imports-				
Hongkong	24,048	10,935	13,266	1,417
Canada	8,684	4,915	8,143	3,003
China	875	266	833	0
Other countries	960	502	960	2
Total imports	34,567	16,618	23,202	4,427
EGGS AND EGG YOLKS, dried, frozen, preserved:	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Exports-				
Total Europe	16,250	0	0	0
Canada	54,415	31,423	38,441	5,033
Other countries	6,907	3,965	1,949	2,795
Total exports	77,572	35,388	40,390	7,818
Imports-				
China	2,553,514	6,865,292	1,277,426	3,420,604
Other countries	163,354	357,910	154,194	350,230
Total imports	2,716,868	7,223,202	1,431,620	3,770,834
EGG ALBUMEN, dried, frozen, prepared:				
Imports-				
China	1,596,554	3,003,468	927,351	1,867,768
Other countries	9,200	100,100	0	62,100
Total imports	1,605,754	3,103,568	927,351	1,929,868

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

SHORT SMYRNA RAISIN CROP MOVES SLOWLY

California raisins on the continent and fruit from that source and from Australia in Great Britain are visibly hindering the sales of Smyrna raisins in Europe, according to S. W. Honaker, American Consul at Smyrna. German demand early in September was especially slow, in spite of substantial price concessions. Quotations C.I.F. Hamburg as of August 29 stood at \$13.15 to \$16.00 per 100 pounds according to grade. Quotations C.I.F. London as of the same date stood at \$12.79 to \$17.34 per 100 pounds according to grade both points registering decreases below prices as of August 19, with greater concessions being made to Germany. Opening prices this season were nearly double those of last year.

Production forecasts preceding the end of the drying season, late in September, cannot be considered as final. Both the Government and trade agree, however, that the production of sultanas will not exceed 30,000 long tons, with the latest estimates ranging between 25,000 and 29,000 long tons, according to Trade Commissioner Hynes at Rome. Both quality and size are considered poor. Producing areas report decreases in yield below last year of anywhere from 30 to 50 per cent, except in Alasheir, where a crop 40 per cent greater than last year is expected. In the Carabourno district, one of the most important in western Asia Minor as to the quality, size and coloring of raisins, the estimated yield for this season is 4,000 sacks of 300 pounds each against 8,000 sacks for 1924. Up to September 1, only 20,112 sacks had been sold this season, and receipts were very light. For the same period of last season, receipts amounted to 58,000 sacks.

THE ITALIAN TOBACCO MONOPOLY

Through the "Regia dei Tabacchi", the Italian Government exercises a rigid control over all phases of the tobacco industry in that country. Production, importation and manufacture are conducted by the Government.

According to an Italian trade organization in New York, all commercial and private tobacco production in Italy is conducted under the close supervision of agents of the Italian Ministry of Finance. No raw tobacco in any form or in any quantity whatsoever may be privately imported. Agents of the Government, of which there is one in New York, are stationed in countries producing tobacco required in Italy. Those agents conduct all of the business relative to maintaining the Italian supply of foreign unmanufactured tobacco. Manufactured tobacco products intended for commercial use are also imported only through government agencies. Individuals, however, may import for their own use manufactured products not exceeding 8.8 pounds at any one time, through a Custom House of the first class. Through a Custom House of the second class, only 4.4 pounds are admitted at any one time. For larger imports, individuals must obtain special permits from the Ministry of Finance to cover each shipment. Tourists are permitted to carry into Italy small quantities of manufactured tobacco.

MEAT: Frozen shipments from Australia during seasons July to June
1920-21 to 1924-25.

Kind of meat and destination of shipments	Seasons July 1 - June 30				
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
To the United Kingdom:					
Mutton carcasses	602,714	370,823	1,855,944	121,597	172,705
Lamb carcasses	657,326	1,312,958	2,715,837	992,860	1,171,651
Beef quarters	1,042,814	669,755	698,050	458,001	1,092,938
To ports other than the United Kingdom:					
Mutton carcasses	137,533	30,674	76,858	39,695	49,207
Lamb carcasses	25,758	30,611	41,189	27,790	25,077
Beef quarters	167,352	87,322	273,617	288,523	826,657
Total shipments:					
Mutton carcasses	740,247	901,497	1,932,802	161,292	221,912
Lamb carcasses	683,084	1,343,569	2,757,026	1,020,650	1,196,728
Beef quarters	1,210,166	757,077	971,667	746,524	1,919,595

The Pastoral Review August 15, 1925 pages 730 and 731.

PIGS: Number bought for curing in Ireland and live pigs exported for 36
weeks ending September 10, 1925

	Total bought for curing	Number of live pigs exported	Total purchased and exported
September 13, 1923 ..	550,241	152,728	702,969
September 11, 1924...	757,767	120,535	858,302
September 10, 1925 ..	610,121	24,563	634,684

Department of Lands and Agriculture.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-Sept. 26, 1924 and 1925

PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-Sept. 26, 1924 and 1925

Commodity	: July 1 - : July 1 - :		Week ending			
	: Sept. 27, :	: Sept. 26, :	: Sept. 5, :	: Sept. 12, :	: Sept. 19, :	: Sept. 26, :
	: 1924 :	: 1925 :	: 1925 :	: 1925 :	: 1925 :	: 1925 :
GRAINS:	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :
	: <u>Bushels</u> :	: <u>Bushels</u> :	: <u>Bushels</u> :	: <u>Bushels</u> :	: <u>Bushels</u> :	: <u>Bushels</u> :
Wheat	: 45,245 :	: 21,552 :	: a/ 1,922 :	: a/ 1,147 :	: a/ 3,194 :	: a/ 2,100 :
Wheat flour	: b/ 7,821 :	: b/ 7,420 :	: --- :	: --- :	: --- :	: --- :
Rye	: 11,144 :	: 5,149 :	: 100 :	: 248 :	: --- :	: 8 :
Corn	: 1,515 :	: 2,263 :	: 138 :	: 141 :	: 213 :	: 300 :
Oats	: 558 :	: 14,946 :	: 1,421 :	: 1,074 :	: 1,334 :	: 1,206 :
Barley	: 3,763 :	: 13,956 :	: 2,205 :	: 1,882 :	: 2,091 :	: 1,274 :
	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :
	: Jan. 1- : Jan. 1- :					
	: Sept. 27, : Sept. 26, :					
	: 1924 :	: 1925 :				
PORK:	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :
	: <u>Pounds</u> :	: <u>Pounds</u> :	: <u>Pounds</u> :	: <u>Pounds</u> :	: <u>Pounds</u> :	: <u>Pounds</u> :
Hams & shoulders, inc. :	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :
Wiltshire sides .. :	: 254,717 :	: 203,800 :	: 2,357 :	: 2,015 :	: 2,105 :	: 1,091 :
Bacon, inc. Cumberland :	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :
sides	: 258,395 :	: 155,239 :	: 5,121 :	: 5,651 :	: 5,048 :	: 3,765 :
Lard	: 745,817 :	: 525,026 :	: 10,857 :	: 21,818 :	: 7,091 :	: 12,641 :
Pickled pork	: 21,318 :	: 18,959 :	: 458 :	: 303 :	: 324 :	: 329 :

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Including wheat flour via Pacific ports.

b/ July 1 to August 31, in terms of bushels of grain.

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GRAPEFRUIT: Exports from the United States by countries,
1922-1925

Country to which exported	: 6 months :	Year ending June 30			
	: 1922 a/ :	: 1923 :	: 1924 :	: 1925 :	
	: <u>Box</u> :	: <u>Box</u> :	: <u>Box</u> :	: <u>Box</u> :	
Canada	: 129,021 :	: 235,800 :	: 254,398 :	: 285,405 :	
United Kingdom	: 7,546 :	: 7,771 :	: 36,688 :	: 122,050 :	
Bermuda	: 947 :	: 1,386 :	: 1,517 :	: 1,697 :	
China	: 613 :	: 952 :	: 1,999 :	: 1,898 :	
New Zealand	: 495 :	: 525 :	: 1,083 :	: 77 :	
Philippine Islands	: 371 :	: 1,723 :	: 1,307 :	: 1,381 :	
Newfoundland & Labrador .. :	: 324 :	: 1,152 :	: 2,526 :	: 3,551 :	
France	: 121 :	: 232 :	: 911 :	: 2,739 :	
Germany	: 25 :	: 59 :	: 52 :	: 3,184 :	
Other countries	: 766 :	: 2,524 :	: 4,724 :	: 5,004 :	
	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :	
Total	: 140,229 :	: 252,134 :	: 305,210 :	: 426,986 :	

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ January 1 to June 30, not separately classified prior to January 1, 1922.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Copenhagen and New York
(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item	September 18, 1925	September 25, 1925	October 2, 1925
	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.
Copenhagen, official quotation a/	46.19	45.78	46.70
New York, 92 score a/	48.00	49.50	51.50
London:			
Danish	47.82	48.45	49.49
Dutch, unsalted	46.52	46.50	46.48
Irish	45.06	45.20	46.90
Irish, unsalted	43.50	b/	47.33
New Zealand	45.00	47.59	49.93
New Zealand, unsalted	44.36	47.16	48.85
Australian	43.28	45.42	47.12
Australian, unsalted	42.85	45.21	46.47
Argentine, unsalted	36.78-40.68	39.80-41.10	40.20-41.93
Siberian	37.65-33.51	38.07-40.23	39.34-41.07
Canadian	41.76	43.70	46.25
Canadian, unsalted	42.20	43.70	45.07

Quotations converted at exchange of the day. a/ Thursday price. b/ No quotation.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending		
		Sept. 16, 1925	Sept. 23, 1925	Sept. 30, 1925
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets..	Number	53,830:	46,979:	54,000
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	19.56:	19.45:	19.77
Prices of lard, tcs. Hamburg..	"	20.15:	20.31:	20.48
Prices of margarine, Berlin ..	"	13.94:	13.94:	13.94
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	12,948:	13,337:	13,729
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	17,339:	17,456:	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshires	\$ per 100 lbs.	---	---	---
Canadian Wiltshires	"	26.83:	26.82:	---
Danish Wiltshires	"	28.99:	29.63:	31.14
Imports, Great Britain a/ b/				
Mutton, frozen	Carcasses	198,326:		
Lamb,	"	78,031:		
Beef,	Quarters	111,977:		
Beef, chilled	"	151,831:		
DENMARK:				
Exports of bacon a/ c/	1000 lbs.	7,180:		

a/ Received through the Department of Commerce. b/ Week ending Saturday following date indicated. c/ Week ending Friday following date indicated.

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